# The Times.

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1894.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS MONDAY.

ban's Hail.

Pickett Camp, C. V., Central Hall.
Old Dominion Lodge, K. of P., Schiller
Hall. Syracuse Lodge, K. of P., Odd-Fellows'

Hall.
Defferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Richmond Lodge, I. O. O. F., Belvidere Hall.
Wilson Encampment, Belvidere Hall.
Excelsion Encampment, Odd-Fellows'
Hall

Hall.

Anawan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laube's Hall.

Indianbia Tribe, I. O. R. M., Toney's Hall.

Grey Earle Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

R. E. Lee Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Patrick Henry Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Patrick Henry Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Powhatan Hall.

West-End W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A. Parlors.

Parlors, Vest-End Lodge, 1. O. G. T., Clay-Street etist church, ie Lodge, I. O. G. T., Gatewood's rity Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Myrtle Temple, I. O. G. T., Pine-Street

Baptist church, McGill Cathelie Union, Cathedral Hall, Carpenters' Union, concordia Hall, Woman's Christian Association, Association rooms. Company E, First Regiment, Armory.

#### ARE PRICES HIGHER WHEN MONEY IS MORE ARENDANT?

The stock argument of the free colnage man is that the demonstization of silver (as he calls it, which, as will appear further on, has never taken place) has reduced all values. He contends that when money is abundant prices are high, and when morey is scarce prices are low, and then he insists that the demonstization of silver has enormously reduced the quantity of the world's money, and Severything, as we have seen them go down since 1873, when the demonetizing act of the United States was passed,

That astounding address put out by the State Committee of the Democratic party in Ohio a short time back reasons the case out thus, Discussing the proposition that money appreciates in value like wheat or corn, according to the supply of it, it says:

Isopply of it, it says:

"Now what is the supply? The supply is the creation solely of the Government, as nothing is money until the stamp of the Government is placed upon it, under the great law of legal tender. Prior to the demonetization of silver, in 1873, by the United States and the nations of Western Europe, the world's supply of standard money consisted of both gold and silver, which, in round numbers, amounted to \$5,500,000,000, very nearly equally divided. Since that time the metallic money, or money of ultimate redemption, has been gold alone. In other words, the supply was cut in two, while, at the same time, the population and business of the world were steadily increasing. We ask any fair-minded man whether any result other than the continuous fall in prices we have experienced for twenty years could follow the adoption of this policy."

The Obio committee has made the en-

The Ohio committee has made the entire free sliver argument in this, and in answering it we answer every free silver advocate wherever he dwells.

The first remark to be made upon this pronunciamento is that all of it is based upon a monstrous falsehood. There has been no demonetization of silver anywhere, and all of the silver that was ever used for money in any part of the world is to-day legal tender and used for the same money and to exactly the same extent, except that in 1873 Germany called in about \$150,000,000 of her silver coin, melted it down, and sold it for bullion. Otherwise, in every country of the civilized world, the silver coin that was in existence in 1873 is in existence today, performing exactly the same money functions that it performed then.

But so far is the Ohio statement from being true, that exactly the reverse is true. The amount of silver money that was in existence in 1873 has been very largely increased since then, and the amount of gold money has been enormously added to. Since 1873 the United States have purchased 400,000,000 ounces of fine silver, at a cost of \$464,200,000, which has been devoted to monetary purposes. Deducting, then, the one hundred and fifty millions of silver which Germany withdrew, we have a net addition to our silver money since 1873 of about

three hundred millions of dollars.

But the latest report of the Director of the Mint tells us that in the same time the gold money of the world has been increased by \$2,210,000,000. When the Ohio committee tells us that the world's supply of money has been "cut in two," it would make us believe that silver money was deprived of its functions, and our money supply was shortened one-half, whereas all the silver that was in existence in 1873 is still in existence, as legal tender money. It performs exactly the same functions to-day that it did then; It is exactly the same legal tender everywhere that it was then; its net increase in the meantime is 300 millions of dollars, and the gold increase is 2,210 miltions of dollars. There has been no de-monetization of silver; the world has simply ceased coining any more than it had, but is still using all it ever had. So much for the facts of the case.

On more than one occasion we have said that money has nothing to do with prices. Let us explain just what we mean by this. There is but one money, which is coin. The popular mind confounds paper currency with money, but they are not to be confounded. Paper currency is a but it can never be money, the acts of Congress and the greenback decision to

the contrary, notwithstanding. Now, if no permanent influence upon them can paper currency is increased to such a be exercised except in due obedience to quantity as to excite distrust of it in the and observance of that universal law. minds of men, the prices of commodities will come to be stated in that paper currency, and as it is depreciated, so will the prices of the commodities be called higher. But this is not increasing the price of commodities, it is decreasing the value of the thing we use in the place of, and as a substitute for, money. We do not mean to say that the precious metals may not become so abundant as to raise the prices of commodities. It may be in the providence of God to open such vast supplies of them to us as wholly to take from them all value. But we plant ourselves squarely upon the proposition that the history of prices proves to a demonstration that no increase in the supply of the preclous metals has ever yet raised prices. We cannot say that no diminu-tion of them has ever yet lowered prices.

because there has never been any such thing as a diminution of them. For proof of this, in the history of prices up

to the beginning of this century, we refer all who wish information to Mr. Tooke's work, which no one has ever yet at-tempted to answer. For the course of

prices since then, we shall liberally draw

tpon a recent article in the New York

Journal of Commerce, of the greatest value and the highest importance. An English statistician, Mr. Augustus Lauer-

back, F. S. S., of the very highest reputa-

tion, has very recently published a chart of

prices from 1829 to 1893, which is accept-

ed by competent authority everywhere as

substantially correct, in which the aver-ages are expressed in "index numbers,"

while the number 100 expresses par, or a

normal average. Between 1859 and 1859,

the period of the American and Australi-

an gold discoveries, there was an increase

in the world's stock of that metal amount-

ing to \$1,400,000. Simultaneously there

was a great railroad inflation, during

which 20,000 miles of road were built in

rope, the effect of all which was to large-

production, and produce a relative scarci-

ty in commodities, and there was, there-

been for some time exceptionally low.

In 1853, when the expansion was beginning

to get fairly under way, prices stood at an average of %. Four years later this

immense inflation of the volume of money

developed into the widespread panic of

1857, and in 1858 the average of prices was

91, and in 1859 was 34, or respectively 9 and 6 per cent, below the normal stan-

dard, and lower than at the early stage

of the discoveries. Now, here was the

greatest addition to the world's money

that had ever been known, and yet prices

at no time rose under its influence to

the normal or average standard, and ac-

tually fell under its most potent influence

9 points below the average. It is true

ally high range of prices, which averaged 102 for the five years from 1863 to 1867.

inclusive, but that was surely sufficiently

accounted for by the diversion from pro-

duction and the great military consump-

tion incident to the concurrent wars in

Europe and our own great civil struggle.

We thus find no trace of any proper con-

nection between the increase in the vol-

during these memorable years. Consider

inclusive. That was a period of extra-ordinarily high prices, the average rang-

ing between 96 and 109, the mean average

being 102. Was there any concurrent

unusual increase in the world's supply of

range of prices? There was absolutely

none. Prices rose without regard to the

money movement. They rose because

our war had left production demoralized

in this country. It was a period when

precedented amounts to the construction

of railroads, and the Franco-German war

suspended production in a large part of

1873 and 1893. In that period prices have fallen from an average, in 1873, of 111, to

68 in 1893, notwithstanding the fact that

during that period all the gold and silver

lion dollars of silver, remained in exist-ence as money, and notwithstanding silver

in that time had a net increase of 300 mil-

lions, and gold had a net increase of 2.210

These facts speak for themselves. The

two great periods of inflation of the world's money were 1850-59 and 1873-93.

Prices went down very greatly in the

first, and in an astounding manner in the

second. How, then, will the free silver

man maintain his proposition that as

money increases prices rise? Prices have

gone down enormously in the past twenty years, because the methods of production

and distribution have been prodigiously

improved, and God be praised that they

have. Millions have comforts under these

cheap prices where millions suffered when

SOME LABOR UNION LAW.

The courts are by degrees applying

the old and settled principles of our

laws to the revolutionary state of af-

fairs which the labor unions bring about

in their effort to regulate wages by the

application of physical force, until grad-

ually a code of laws is being formed for

the regulation of their procedure that

will compel them to lead the same sort of life that respects the rights of others

that all men in a state of society are required to lead. A few weeks back an

action for damages was tried in Balti-

more, brought by a taller against a

tailors' and cutters' union, and the jury

gave the plaintiff a verdict for \$2,500

damages. In that case the union had

notified the tailor's employer that if he

did not discharge him, in consequence

of his being a non-union man, they

would cause the employer serious trouble

and damage, and to rid himself of the

threatened injury the employer dis-

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island

has just decided a case of the same

sort. The National Association of Master

Plumbers sent out circulars to whole-

sale dealers in plumbing supplies, warn-

fendant was using unlawful means to

only be a source of injury and disaster

charged him.

honest toll.

of the plaintiff.

prices were high.

ome of money and the course of prices

is not a member of a union. HARSH LANGUAGE ABOUT A ROUGH GAME.

libood as the man who is a member.

The union man has the right to work

for whom he chooses and at what wages he chooses. But that right cannot be

conceded to him without conceding exactly the same right to the man who

The University of Virginia and Richmond College foot-ball game has resulted in a painful controversy which, it is to be hoped, will eventuate in games here after less liable to such violent differences of construction.

We think, upon all the evidence that has been adduced, that the game was one of unwonted roughness and acerbity. So much so, indeed, that it would be far better for the games to be stopped entirely than to have a repetition of such scenes. But such great latitude is allowed to players, and such liberties are taken with the ordinary construction of gentlemanly conduct, that we regret the word "ungentlemanly" in our report of the foot-ball game, as applied to the University team, should have been used. It seems to go beyond the field, and is language which is justly regarded as insulting, and it was not the intention of this paper or of any of its corps to in-

sult the University eleven. However severely we may have criticized the game, it was intended to be done fairly and judiciously, and any word which was inconsistent with this spirit was used unadvisedly.

And even as it was, the word was inthe United States, and as much in Eutended only as a description of the game, and not of the character of the players. ly divert capital and labor from normal Certain it is, however, that the latitude now allowed foot-ball players must be parrowed, or the ordinary idea of proper fore, some advance in prices, which had conduct of gentlemen, even on the football grounds, must be enormously en-

#### THE FACT OF CHRISTIANITY. "Belike your lordship takes us all for

fools To try if that our own be ours or not." The grand, overwhelming, and all-pervading fact of all the world is Chris tianity. Mankind have witnessed its dawn, its rising, and full manifesting; and have felt, through and through, its divine influence and leavening power. Now wherever light and civilization prevail there is Christendom. The church of Christ stands out before the world as its most conspicuous possession. It is as a beautiful temple of material beyond human estimate; whose foundations are everlasting, whose divine beauty is every where acknowledged, all glorious within

It spreads out as a great tree whose roots reach out to all waters, whose height rises to the heavens and whose branches extend over the earth, with leaves for the healing of the nations; offering protection and meat for all. It shines as the sun in the firmament, the acknowledged day spring, making all things manifest, enlightening and beautifying all creation, rejoicing mankind and foreshowing a sacred high eternal noon, soon to burst upon us. The hosts of evil still exist, and under their leader, fight for the souls and bodies of men. And the battle of Armageddon rages; good and bad, true and false, fair and foul, con-

tend in mortal conflict everywhere. If this is rhetoric it is mightily like reality; as fully identified with open facts as words and figures ever have been, or ever can be. The general church of Christ proclaiming from street corn-ers, from fields, from poor rooms, from chapels, churches and great cathedrals its eternal truths; announcing from the mouths of babes and sucklings, of young and old, of male and female, of learned unlearned, of strong and weak, the knowledge of God-life and immortality brought to light by the Gospel-are not these things before all eyes from on end of the earth to the other? Is not this condition of things a great undeniable, irresistible fact? And is not the printing press scattering the written word among all nations and languages and peoples, and tongues? And is not our race beautified and glorified in every condition and part by the graces of the gospel as distinctly from the Fountain of Life, the Saviour, as positively bespeaking the mind of Jesus Christ, as the colors of the trees and plants and flowers and the splendors of the clouds bespeak the sun? Whence are the glories of the outgoings of the morning and evening, and the brilliancy of noon if not from the day-god, the sun? And whence is the knowledge of perfect manhood? Whence are the fruits of the spirit, love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, meek-ness, faith, patience and charity? How came peace and good will to be familiar Whence is Heaven-born charity? Whence are imomrtality, and the hope of Heaven, f art from the Author and Finisher of our Faith? And all these are great beautiful facts, real possesions of the human race. Hopes, fears, assurances, virtues, graces, loving occupations and acare the dearest facts that are before men, They are the world's valuables. And Christianity is the great fact, and enduring treasure house and dispensary of all the world's good things, the testimony of all its reliable facts. Governments rest upon its principles, and contemplate its great aims. Civilization is identified with its laws and judgments and commandments; character is estimated by its measures; literature is lit with its light and fragrant with the myrrh, aloes, and cassia from its ivory palaces; and arts has its highest nobleness from its ideals. Nor is there a place so high or so low so honorable or so degraded, so bright or so gloomy as not, in some way, to re-ceive and acknowlede its influence. However men may sputter, or talk, or reason or cavil, or blaspheme, or doubt, or deny in the face of the Scriptures or the church or churches, or rail against creeds or dogmas, the world is yet, filled with a blaze of light beaming from the pages of the Word of God. Christianity a mysterious and all embracing light and power pos-

ing them not to sell supplies to plumbers who were not members of the association. This is analogous to the efforts made by the unions to keep 'scabs' and "rats" from earning their living by The circular was aimel at McCauley sesses the earth in the name of the Lord. Bros., of Providence, who were thereby And men, every day, every where and in every thing are met with it and must prevented in several instances from buying the supplies they wanted. They deal with it as an immense fact, as pressasked the Supreme Court of the State ing as the atmosphere and sunlight. I to enjoin the National Association from will not down; it will not give way. interfering with their purchasing where-Unbelief and agnosticism can only parever they pleased, and the injunction was tially blind their own eyes or effect a granted. The Court said that the defatal indifference; they cannot get it al-

compel the plantiff to join the associathey escape its pressing responsibilities. tion, and thus the association was wrongfully interfering with the business or less defined, with colors and forms more or less distinct and glowing, is When the labor unions learn that their spread over earth and Heaven. No heart true province is administering the ofis an absolute stranger to its image. It fices of benevolence and charity to their is the life, the hope, the dearest and best-cherished fact that man knows; it members they will be a source of great benefit to workingmen. But so long as is the last fact that he will abandon. they think they can compel the pay-It is the meaning of what over-hangs us, the language of the creator first set bement of higher wages by violence and an exercise of physical force they will fore the eyes of man, "The Firmament

to those whom they wish to serve. Wages, like everything else, are regulated by the law of supply and demand, and

together out of their own hearts, nor can

tailor was that she "objected to being made to appear like a contemporary of Hendrick Hudson instead of a modern American woman!"

As she is now being sued for the price of her pants exemplary damages ought to be assessed against her by the jury that tries the case.—New York World. Equally, also, one individual has as much right to refrain from being a member of a labor union as another has to join one, and the man who is not a member must be accordel every Just so. She ought to be made to pay for her "pants." We always have to do so especially when the elevator isn't privilege in the way of earning his live-

> This is the New York Sun's only comment on the withdrawal of Straus and the nomination of Mayor Grant as his

> > For Mayor of New York: Hugh Jackson Grant. Platform: He Knows the Ropes! EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Times: Now that Judge Lacombe has decided that the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury as to Mr. Morton's imported coachman is final, that unimportant person will probably be sent back to England. It might be good policy, so far as the politics in the case goes, to send the coachman up to Eliersie and allow him to remain as a permanent object lesson in the extreme hollowness of Mr. Morton's professions of especial affection for the American workingman.

New York Sun: Martin Van Buren,
New York Democrat, who was also President of the United States, is credited with
the expression, "I would rather wall
ten miles to see a man on a political
mission, than write him a letter." Tha
was the sage and shrewd comment of
distinguished American statesman on
theme of greater importance during th
days of post chaises than in this era o
electricity, railroads and telephones. Bu
it was a notable thing about this honore
and illustrious New York Democrat is
the White House, that whenever the prin
ciples or interests of the Democratic
perty were at stake or in peril, he walked
the necessary ten miles. Distance was
never used as a pretext for his failure is
write.

New York Herald: Czar Alexander III.
of Russia has not long to live. According
to our dispatch the great ruler is still
allive, though his weakness is growing
more and more marked. Yet his strong
constitution may enable him yet to live
for some hours. Perhaps the hope of
being able to witness the nuprials of the
Czarowitz and the Princess Alix of Hesse
may keep him in life until the bride can
arrive in Livadia from Darmstadt.

Philadelphia Record: Ex-Speaker Reed does not deny the accuracy of the report of what he said at Ann Arbor. He denies that he authorized the publication by allowing himself to be interviewed. When Mr. Reed really wishes to disavow anything he knows how to do it in very elegant and emphasic English. His Michigan conversation runs smoothly parallel with his New York oration. The purport of all is: "No more McKinleyism for Thomas Brackett Reed."

New York World: According to the dispatches, Governor McKinley has gone to New Orleans to make a political speech. There are times when the dispatches err. What Governor McKinley has really gone to New Orleans for is to get a solid McKinley sugar bounty delegation in the next Republican National Convention.

Chicago Herald: It is intimated that Mr. Cleveland will soon show his loyalty to the party by a letter in support of the results of the Democratic State convention in New York its appearance will be welcomed by the party throughout the country as well as in the State whose Democracy it will so powerfully attinulate and so effectually inspire.

#### A Plea for the Children.

Editor Times: Apropse of the question of school reform which is being so ably advocated by The Times, I venture to send you the following extract from a private letter which I have just received from Rev. I. N. Marks, of Lake Geneva, Wis., one of the ablest and most popular ministers of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a native of New Orleans and was for many years the valued assistant of the celebrated Hugh Miller Thompson, Dishop of the diocese of Mississippi. But to the extract:

"In that school matter you voice ray sentiments exactly. We send our children to school too young. They are consined too long in the reduction rooms and are forced to study too many branches, We are making hot house vegetation, sacrificing the plant for the forced blossof, crowding the mental at the expense of the physical. We want intellectual men and women. But we want them with hodies strong enough to sustain well filled, not overcrowded, heads. The Kindergarten is a good system, but we are making a fad of it, instead of the play ground just before the entrance to real study. It is cruci and unfair to send a four-year-old haby to the Kindergarten. And the motive is still worse. I hear mothers say: "Oh! It is such a relief to get rid of the children until the after-J. M. BRANNOCK, M. D.

#### Immigrants Want Sound Money.

Immigrants Want Sound Money.
In reference to the recent Immigration Convention held here, the Alexandria Gazette says:
In view of what some of the other recent assemblages in the State have done, it is a matter of agreeable surprise that the convention did not, at the same time adopt a resolution in favor of free silver coinage, though such a resolution would have tended to deter any desirable immigrants from coming to the State, for all such people want good money, and are intelligent enough to know that farmisk worth, and not the Government's flat makes such money. The result of efforts to induce immigration to the North have not been such as to recommend their adoption by the South. Promisenous deters desirable immigration, and the latter always has the means of knowing where to go and how to get there.

Keep Up the Work. The Good Roads Convention in Rich The Good Roads Convention in Rismond yesterday, which was the result a movement started by the Young Med Business League of this city, seems have been a great success. Many valuable papers were read, and the growth public sentiment for better roads shout receive a decided impetus from this meding. But the good work is not to shere. A permanent association has been a present and the great need of work along this by its great need of work along this by its imperative that Vignum have road law, and when a law is enacted, should provide a practical plan for a standar road improvement.—Roano World.

#### Small Disingenuous,

Small Disingenuous.

The disingenuous attempt of Mr. Sam. Small to make it appear that Major Orey ranked the Populats with Inidea, is a species of political controverse unworthy of a candid man. Major Orey merely referred to the fact that while 'Bob ingersoil, the arch-inided, would tear down the fabric of Christian belief, he has never suggested anything to take its place, and carrying the illustration further, said: 'So it is with the people who would destroy bemocracy; they have nothing better no offer in its stead.'' This, in substance, was what Major Otey said in his speech at Roaneke, and nobody but a very stupid person could, or mean person would, distort it into anything cise.—Lynchburg News.

#### Richmond Lady Physician,

Richmond Lady Physician,
We are delighted to notice the freeheartest continity with which she press
of this section is opening its arms to
welcome the hady physician who is about
to settle in Richmond. The Alvance has
said little about the matter editorially,
as we have a weak spot in our heart for
lady physicians, and, in fact, we know
one or two quite intimately. We are
pleased that Richmond will be so highly
favored herein.—Lynchborg Advance.

No Retain Ray Here.

#### No Betany Bay Bere.

As Betany Bay Here.

Governor O'Ferrall, in a speech before the Immigration Convention, in Richmond, a few days ago, gave utterance to a sentiment that every true lover of Virginia will heartily echo. He said that white we are ready to welcome immigrants who come among us with money, brain or muscle, we did not propose to make of Virginia a Botany Bay,—Charlottesville Progress.

#### Political Disabilities Removed.

The reason Miss Bogert, of west Four-teenth street, gave for refusing to accept the bloomers she had ordered from her

# THE COHEN CO.

+ GRAND +

# AUTUMN OPENING MONDAY, October 22, 1894,

To which our public is most cordially invited. Never did the GREAT BAZAAR look lovelier! Never have goods been gathered so cheaply! Never were the reasons so numerous for turning thither for the supply of every household need.

There's not a loom trick conjured up on either side of the ocean but what is represented in our

# COLORED : DRESS : STUFFS.

If that cunning has added anything to the beauty and economy of wearable fabrics, certainly no season has disclosed as much of beauty or such littleness of price.

Zic represents a line of 60 pieces of various colorings Two-Toned Effects, equal in appearance to the 7c imported studs.

Sinch All-Wool English Cheviots, new shadings, 25c.

35c for an exquisite line of shadings in Covert Cloths.

35e for Imported Two-Toned English Bee Suitings, nothing prettier out for this season's use.

Suitings, nothing prettier out for this season's use.

38-inch All-Wool Imported Chevlots, in newest of mixtures and spirited striking combines, 49c a yard.

54-inch Florette Cloth, one of the best materials produced this season, 49c—all shades.

75c for All-Wool Dainty Check Dress Fabrics, our own importation; nothing sold for \$1.5 to equal them anywhere.

45-inch Imported Dress Novelties, the usual \$2.50 and \$3 stuffs, \$1.48 and \$1.68 a yard.

Muchanes don't always could.

Muchness don't always count, but think of the selection possible from a \$20,000 collection of Silks! Silks are indescribable beauties, Only seeing will suffice.

Only seeing will suffice.

Price hints, 50c to \$10 a yard-or, to particularize—
Black Gros Failles, with colored embroidered figures, 22 different designs to select from \$1 a yard.

Black Gros Failles, with black embroidered satin Duchesse figures, XXX weighte, \$1.

Illuminated Two-Toned Taffeta Effects, gotten us as shirt-waist specialties, \$5c. All-Silk 21-inch dlack Gros-Grain, so meet 'n demand, set a yard.

meel 'n demand, sac a vard. Black All-Silk Cashmere Hoyal, 22 inches wide, \$2; \$1 value, Soft Satin Duchesse, in evening shades, 68c a yard.

#### in Black Goods

The famous Priestley weaves easily occupy first place, while French and American goods are shown from every worthy maker. Immense purchases in this department make price littling possible here.

Were 21. Wellec's Storm Serge, Sc; \$1.25 value, 44-inch Figured Creponette, 80c; \$1.19 yard. All-Wool Storm Serge, 28 inches wide, 39c a yard.

So far as we know there never has been such a gathering of Chenille, Lace, Silk and Damask

#### DRAPERIES

In Richmond or the South; certainly never before an entire stock gathered directly from the mills at home and abroad, with the saving of all intermediate costs.

Think of a pretty Nottingham Lace Curtain at 75c a pair.
250 pairs 3 1-2 yards long, 15 inches wide, pretty designs, 31,50 a pair.
150 pairs Chenlile Portieres, with double fringe and Dado top and bottom, 51,55 a pair—any shade.
Chenlile Portieres, 21-inch Dado top and bottom, extra wide, exquisite patterns, 32,25 a pair.

\$2.25 a pair. Vestibule Laces from 39c to \$1.50 a yard. Chenille Table Covers take a

prominent place here. Bargains,

28c for 6-4 Damask Table Covers. Exquisite line of Furniture Erocatelles. There is a newness and elegance

#### Wrap Exhibit

That keeps the pretty Cloak Department thronged. Come and enjoy it all. Hundreds of matchless garments at advantageous prices.

Coney Fur Capes, 27 and 30 inches long, \$12,50. Imported Velvet Capes, with Vandyke Imported verest capes, with values jet embrodiers, 40 inches long, \$35.
Silk Plush Capes, Martin fur collar, 40 inches long, \$15.50.
Silk Plush Capes, seal collar and edging, \$12.50.
Plush Cape Collar and edging of real Martin, Silk Lined, \$8.50.
Oxford Coats, various lengths and shades, \$5, \$3 and \$11.50.
Navy Chinchilia Coats, \$3.50 and \$1.50—stylish garments

Made to our own order by one of tle toniest makers...

#### FALL NECKWEAR,

Including the handsomest and most stylish 50c goods ever offered. See what 25c will do here.

The story of the opening would be incompletely told if we omit | Come and see the display, mentioning the pretty

#### Fall Ginghams.

The designs are the pick of the best mills-5, \$1-3, 10c a yard.
case of pretty Turkey-Red Prints,
with pretty black figures, the best designs we've shown this season, \$1-2c signs we've shown this season, \$1.20 a yard.
One case of 19-4 Bleached Sheeting, good quality, 17c a yard.
One case of 12-inch Pillow-Case Cotton.
53-10 a yard.

Diessert Plates, richly decorated and fund edge, actual value \$5 a dozen, for 12c cach.

prices or such easy work, nor have we ever shown so handsome a stock; and we speak of Ingrain as well as Brussels, for many of the former we've had produced in Brussels designs, giving you Brussels beauty at Ingrain price, with its two usual sides. Brussels costs Priestley's Camel's-Hair, is inches wide, you 40c a yard or 75c, as you 48c, were \$1.50.
46-inch fine Tress Imperial Serge, 69c; choose, for a very fine one made you 40c a yard or 75c, as you and laid on your floor. In Axminsters, Wiltons, Body Brussels and All-Wool 38-inch Black Henrietta, 22c a | Moquettes we offer the maximum of Carpet value at the minimum

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The opening display in our

#### Book Department

Alone would occupy you a day for a good look. No trouble to find Stationery at Dry Goods prices.

Here everything is marked at special and best prices. Walk through the Men's and \$1.50 to \$2.75 each, All put Ladies

Knit Underwear Department

#### And see the wonderful drop in

LINEN DEPARTMENT

#### Opens its fall campaign thus:

German Linen Table Damusk, 69 Inches wide, 50c; 1sc value, 66-inch Half Bleach Table Damask, 46c a yard, 24 German Linen Dinner Napkins, 11.50 a dozen; \$2.5 value. 58 All-Linen Dinner Napkins, extra fine double damask, \$1.25 a dozen; \$2.19

PEGIAL PURCHASE IN COTTON SS each; special for \$4.75.
DIAPER —
Is inches, 25c a piece of 10 yards.

Solid Brass Onyx Top Tab plated, actual worth 110 each

Nothing adds more to the effect of a dress than the garniture. Full Handsome Seal Capes, 30 inches long, with Martin fur collar, \$37.

Algerian Seal Capes, 22 and 30 inches long, superior quality, \$35.

Real Astrakhan Fur Capes, 27 inches long, \$15, 30 inches, \$17,50.

Seal Fur Capes, beauties, \$18,50.

## Dress Trimmings.

Jet Vandykes, Insertings, Edges, Collarettes and all the latest of

#### HANDKERCHIEF

hand embroidered, 9c.

A full and handsome assertment of Ladies' Handkerchiefs. Never before have we had so many bargains to offer in the

#### Houseware Department.

Shrewd buying and cash combined have Jone some wonderful things.

ull size Cuspedors, rend. painted.

#### Special Sale Toilet Sets.

Cattage Shape Tollet Sets, neatly decorated, rall size and 10 please, per set \$2.19; mently \$4.
Hindsomets Shaped Decoasted Fairl Sets, 10 please, and are usually \$5 the set, for \$1.28.

250 Decorated Bowls and Pitch ers, extra large sized and handsome

New Cracker Jars, solid delicate colors, gold handles, Sic cach,: Fresty Cracker Jars, embossed decira-tion, 25c cach.

#### Jardinieres and Pedestals.

Beautiful Pedestals, with Jardinieres that the English Art Pottery, \$50, so that worth \$10.

Other styles for \$5.40 and \$5.50.

Eight various styles Jardinieres English pottery, newest shapes and colors, large sizes, actually worth one counter and will be sold at the uniform price of 98c each.

#### B nquet Lamps and Tables.

Brass Banquet Lamps, endorsed Baney bottom, corrugated column a centre draft burner, \$1.78.

Brass Banquet Lamp, fancy head, Barnished Brass Banquet Lamp, column, centre draft burner, Burnished Brass Banquet Lamp, dis fount and bettom, column as nation imperial ware and oxys, t.

Solid Brass Banquet Lamp, good pla imperial ware centre, side handles

Solid Brass Onyx Top Table fancy legs and centre, actual va-

Solid Brass Onyx Top Tables, a plated, actual worth \$10 each, for \$1 Gold-Plated Brass Tables, double leavy, fancy carved legs, actual worth, for \$2.50.

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